

The Times-Dispatch
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT
THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.
BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN
STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at
Richmond, Va., as second-class
matter, under act of Congress
of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth
Street, Northwest, corner Pennsylvania
Avenue.
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store,
No. 1102 High Street.
Petersburg Headquarters: W. A. Perkins,
44 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold
at 2 cents a copy.
The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is
sold at 5 cents a copy.
The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, includ-
ing Sunday in Richmond and Manchester
and Petersburg, by carrier, 12 cents per
week or 50 cents per month.
THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One	Six	Three	One
	Year.	Months.	Weeks.	Mo.
Daily, with Sun.	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	60c
Daily, without Sun.	3.00	1.50	.75	25c
Sun. edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	20c
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25	—

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1905.

GOOD CHEER FOR TO-DAY.

That longevity depends not a little
on the will, no one will dispute. Of
two men every way alike and similarly
circumstanced, the one who has the
greater courage and staying force will
be the longer lived.

—George M. Beard.

The Primary and Its Results.

The election returns indicate that
Thomas S. Martin has been nominated
for senator and Claude A. Swanson for
Governor; J. Taylor Elyson for Lieu-
tenant-Governor; William A. Anderson
for Attorney-General, and J. D. Eggleston
for Superintendent of Public In-
struction.

Mr. Martin has made an able, useful
and industrious senator in Congress;
he has attended intelligently and diligently
to the people's business; he has led a
clean life, and a majority of the voters
decided that he had served his State so
well that he was fairly entitled to an-
other term. It is a popular verdict, of
which the senator may well feel proud,
and we offer him our hearty congratula-
tions on his well earned victory.

As for Governor Montague, he made a
brilliant canvass and won the applause
of the multitudes. He boldly attacked
the record of his opponent and as boldly
challenged the most searching investiga-
tion of his own. Many harsh things were
said of him in the heat of discussion,
but there was not even a serious charge
against his personal or official integrity
and character, and he, too, may well
feel proud of the support that was given
him and of the laurels that he won.

Mr. Swanson, like Senator Martin, had
the advantage of political prestige. He
has long been in public life; he has made
a national reputation in Congress, and
he put up such a gallant fight for the
nomination for Governor four years ago
that a majority of the Democrats made
up their minds in that campaign that
in the next contest they would support
him, and they kept their promise.

He won over two strong and honorable
opponents, and he has ample cause to be
proud of his triumph. Nor have his
strong and honorable opponents any
cause to be ashamed of the canvass
which they made and the vote which they
received.

The party has nominated a good ticket
all round, and it is a ticket that will win
in spite of the most formidable opposi-
tion the Republicans may offer.

But personalities aside, the primary has
been in itself a notable triumph for Dem-
ocratic principles and Democratic meth-
ods, and it has been worth to Virginia
politics far more than it has cost in
money or trouble. The campaign was a
season of agitation. It has thoroughly
aroused the people and put the Virginia
Democracy in a vigorous and healthy
condition. The people had the opportu-
nity of meeting the candidates face to
face and hearing them speak their senti-
ments and declare their doctrine, and
after it was all over, they had also the
opportunity which they had long sought,
of going to the polls and voting direct
for their favorites. The primary has
promoted political independence and made
each Democratic voter feel that he is in
fact as well as in name a sovereign. The
Democrats have shaken off the yoke of
negro bondage, under which they groaned
for so long a time, and the party lash
has been retired. The day of blessed de-
liverance has come, and it was signified
by a glorious primary election, in which
every Democratic voter had the precious
privilege of asserting at the polls his in-
dependence and his manhood. Some
prophecies of pessimism predicted that
the primary would split the party to pieces.
On the contrary, it has rooted out many
elements of dissension, strengthened the
organization and made it more compact.
It has given tone and vigor and red
blood and health to the entire body, and
a new lease of life. Democrats now feel
and know that the party is theirs; that
they are the real masters, and that the
office-holders are, as they should be,
the servants of the men who elect them.
Under such a system a tyrannical political
machine is impossible.

The Agricultural Troubles.

Just what has been actually accom-
plished to date by the Federal grand

jury, charged with the investigation of
the cotton leak scandals still remains
somewhat enshrouded in mystery. With
our marked national tendency to let
one subject drop flat the moment
something newer and more
interesting comes up, the recent troubles
in Secretary Wilson's department appear
to have been wiped off the state of public
interest. Readers of newspapers to-day
find other and "liver" topics served up
for their consideration and are apparently
quite content to have it so. But it seems
fair to conclude, nevertheless, that there
exists in this country a considerable body
of people who are dissatisfied with condi-
tion in the Agricultural Department, and
feel quite strongly in the convenient old
phrase, that "something ought to be done
about it."

Precisely what form this "something" is
to assume, the future, of course, can
alone reveal. Those who are by way
of being best informed on the situation
are convinced that nothing short of a
thorough departmental house-cleaning
and complete reorganization will suffice.
These insist that Secretary Wilson, for
his part, falls to see the necessity for
anything of that sort. Some further light
was thrown on the mess yesterday in the
cabled interview with ex-Senator
Hyde, who, it now develops, is to remain
abroad until October 1st, instead of re-
turning immediately as was pre-
viously given out. Mr. Hyde is not a
profound admirer of the present system
of collecting crop reports. "It is only,"
he says, "by an entire disregard of the
reports of country and township corre-
spondents that the department's acreage
reports can be prevented from once more
becoming the laughing stock of the
world."

In view of the fact that the government,
in compiling its figures, has depended
largely, if not wholly on the reports of
its correspondents throughout the coun-
try, this denunciation may be regarded
as fairly complete. Possibly, however, it
is subject to discount as coming from a
disgruntled ex-employee who has, in his
own words, "been under fire every day
for the last six years."

Meanwhile the investigation goes mer-
rily on, its sureness, we trust, to be fully
guaranteed by its unquestioned slowness.
Our columns of yesterday contained the
gratifying information that the grand
jury is at present making an effort to
ascertain the financial standing of Mr.
Edwin S. Holmes, of fragrant memory.
It is generally believed that Mr. Holmes's
financial standing is very good. Indeed,
being, for ten most obvious reasons, in
inverse ratio to his standing for honesty
and public decency, but the grand jury
is no doubt right to scrutinize his bank-
ing connections with greater closeness. An in-
quiry in this direction at the present mo-
ment may fall to strike some readers
as evidence of notably rapid progress and
thorough probing on the part of the de-
partmental investigators, but in view of
the previous absence of any news what-
ever, it at least serves to remind us that
the investigation is still there.

The Functions of a Grand Jury.

We print in another column a com-
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in which he expresses the opinion that
"the action of Judge Witt in refusing
to read or receive the minority report of
the grand jury was in exact fulfillment
of its duty in the premises." Mr. Long
proceeds to say that there exists in the
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jury is not, and cannot be perverted into
a mere investigating committee, and he
is further of opinion that it would be
dangerous to the peace and order of
society if such were the case.

The exact functions of a grand jury
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of water and if he fails, let him lose
one foot." It was further provided, "for
greater strictness of justice," that he
should lose his right hand at the same
time with his foot, and abjure the realm
and exile himself from the realm within
forty days. "And if he is acquitted by
the ordeal, let him find pledges and let
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is acquitted of the ordeal of water,
nevertheless he must leave the kingdom
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"The system thus established," says Mr.
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England, 22, "is simple. The body of the
country are the accusers. Their ac-
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Peace Without Indemnity.

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prophesy. There is no great credit in
undertaking to foretell what the results
of the peace conference at Portsmouth
between the Russians and the Japanese
will be, but we venture the prediction
that there will be peace, and that the
Russians will not pay any indemnity.

The reasons that appear to us to favor
this view are simply that the Russians
have given the Japanese substantially
everything that they have claimed, ex-
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will probably get in the outcome, but will
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after which the case is tried on its
merits before the petit jury. It will thus
be seen that the grand jury is an evolu-
tion, and Mr. Long knows, as everybody
knows, that in addition to bringing in
presentments or indictments it may make
a report to the court on general condi-
tions. It will be recalled that such a
report was made by the grand jury which
indicted Alderman King.

More recently Judge Witt summoned
a grand jury to inquire into the alleged
frauds in the primary election. The jury
in addition to finding indictments made
a general report to the court. Upon that

report Judge Witt determined to recall
the grand jury in order that it might
make further investigations, which was
done. Additional indictments were re-
turned, and another general report sub-
mitted. The judge received this report
and made it a part of the court record.
But there were then members of the
jury who thought that there were other
matters which should be brought to the
attention of the court and asked leave to
file a supplemental report, which the
court declined to receive.

Mr. Long says that a grand jury "can-
not be perverted into a mere investiga-
ting committee." But it is clear that a
grand jury may, in addition to its ap-
plicable indictments, lay before the court
certain information of a general charac-
ter of which the court should be pos-
sessed. Now if a majority of the mem-
bers may do this, why may not a minor-
ity file a supplemental report of the
same nature? That is the whole ques-
tion.

Peace Without Indemnity.

It has been well said that one of the
easiest things in the world to do is to
prophesy, but there is one thing even
easier, and that is to be wrong in a
prophesy. There is no great credit in
undertaking to foretell what the results
of the peace conference at Portsmouth
between the Russians and the Japanese
will be, but we venture the prediction
that there will be peace, and that the
Russians will not pay any indemnity.

The reasons that appear to us to favor
this view are simply that the Russians
have given the Japanese substantially
everything that they have claimed, ex-
cept the indemnity, and up to this
time the island of Sakhalen, which they
will probably get in the outcome, but will
not get indemnity, simply because it will
be cheaper for the Russians to let them
take all they can—Sakhalen, Vladivostok
and Harbin—than to pay the \$500,000,000
which the Japanese are demanding. The
war can go on at great expense to both
sides, and the Japanese can drive the
Russians back behind the Amur River,
and they may take all the places we
have named, and Eastern Siberia to boot,
and yet they will not have the tenth part
of \$500,000,000. So it is obvious that the
Russians will tell them that if they re-
fuse the terms of peace which they offer,
"Gentlemen, you may do your worst."

We do not believe that the Japanese
will so play the game. Finding that they
cannot get any indemnity, the Japa-
nese will make the best terms they can,
which will, no doubt, include all that
has already been conceded and the island
of Sakhalen, a collateral agreement about
the limitation of Russian sea power in
the East, and so will wind up one of the
most successful wars that ever was waged,
to their credit. In fact, the Japanese have
already accomplished so much that the
whole cost of the war and the blood that
has been shed is a small price to pay
for the establishment of their empire
upon the high and safe ground where
they have pressed their advantage so far
of the impending ruin with which the
presence of the Russian empire on their
sides always threatened them. The
onward movement of Russian power up
to their very coast was like a landslide
of a lofty mountain upon a village. This
has not only been stopped, but the vil-
lage has been put on top of the moun-
tain.

We think that if the Japanese refuse
to make peace upon the terms we have
indicated, they will surely forfeit the
sympathy of the American people, who
have heretofore encouraged them in their
patriotic efforts to defend their father-
land. They will find themselves liable
to the charge of greediness and obsti-
nacy, and when the Japanese feel that
they have pressed their advantage so far
as to alienate the sympathies of the
American people, and really to gain nothing
by it for themselves, we believe they
will give up their claim for indemnity
and make peace.

The Russians have gone so far as to
offer remuneration for the care of pris-
oners and other items which would ag-
gravate a handsome solatium in cash to
the Japanese, and this must suffice.